THE DRYDOCK CONTRACT.

MR. GILLIES TO SHOW CAUSE WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE CANCELLED.

SECRETARY HERBERT SUMMONS HIM TO APPEAR

FOR THE BATTLESHIPS. formal notice to John Gillies, contractor for the drydock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to appear bethird time Mr. Gillies has had a similar summons, the first occurring about a year ago, and the second ctors have frequently reported that little prac-

The opinion that the Government would have to The opinion that the Government would have to committee the big drydock begun by Mr. Gillies or place the contract in other hands has been expressed in The Tribune repeatedly, and was based on personal observations of the work and the manner of carrying it on, together with conversations of the most excellent library of reference. It is in the right location for the lower part of the city, and ought to remain where its founder placed it.

Among the libraries of America the Lenox stands manner of carrying it on, together with conversa-tions with officers of the Bureau of Civil Engineer-ing in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It has been under-

for its completion was served. The time limit to begin twenty days after the site was turned over to the contractor. On January 1, 1893, the Government placed Mr. Gillies in possession of the site. The Lenox coll

FOR A NAVAL STATION AT SMYRNA.

FOR A NAVAL STATION AT SMYRNA.

THE STABLISHMENT ADVOCATED FOR PROTECT

THON OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

Washington, April 4—Last year the Chicago, Administration of the public, are filled with appreciative sightseers.

Turkey, and after conference with American real Gents there, the Admiral agreed to report to the Navy Department in favor of making Smyrna as the most proportion of the Mediterranean squadron. Representatives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missioners for Foreign Missioners for Foreign Missioners for Foreign Missioners as the most important point for such a defender of American floration for such a defender of American interests in that part of the Mediterranean. Commissioners for Foreign Missioners for Fore but the American flag has been seldom seen. The influence of such visits cannot be questioned for news of a gunboat in Smyrna harbor is carried at once far into the interior. At the present time, it is believed that the representative of any of the European fleets would not cause such widespread satisfaction as one bearing the Starts and Stripes. Orders have been issued from the Navy Department directing the San Francisco to sail from Palemot to Smyrna this week, and Secretary Gresham has informed the Rev. Dr. Julson Smith, secretary of the American Board in Bosson. Those interested in the matter maintain that the Turkish Government is more impressed by a demonstration of force than by rauch wisely planned diplomacy, and that there is scarcely anything which the Government could do which would be better calculated to grafify the widespread interest and anxiety over American interests in Turkey than this bringing of some representatives of the United States Navy close to the view of the Turkish Government and within reach of the capital.

PASSENGERS TO LAND AT NIGHT. COLLECTOR KILBRETH EXPECTS TO PUT THE PLAN IN OPERATION SOON.

shington, April 4.-Collector Kilbreth, of New-York, was in consultation at the Treasury Depart-ment this incrning with Acting Secretary Hamila in regard to landing passengers from ocean steamers at the docks after dark. Mr. Hamlin said there seemed to be no obstacle now in the way of doing this.

Collector Kilbreth returned to New-York to-day.

The will submit to the Treasury a plan in writing
for carrying into effect the landing of passengers
after dark. All the essential details have been
agreed on, and the plan will probably be put in
operation by April 15, or perhaps by April 16.

PHILADELPHIA CUSTOMS REPORT FOR 1824.

Philadelphia, April 4 (Special).-The annual stathical report of the Collector of the Port, John R. Read, covering the operations of the Polladelphia Custom House for the calendar year 1894, was issued to-day. The report shows that between January 1 and December 31, there were brought into the city from foreign countries articles valued at \$51,533,704, of which goods to the value of \$31,419,951 were free of duty. American vessels carried only \$10,784,084 of the imports. The exports from this port in 1891 were valued at \$37,441,000. Of the goods exported, foreign versels took \$30,50,560, the chipments by American vessels being valued at \$6,853,546. The article which figured most largely in the imports was sugar, the report showing that the cane sugar imported was valued at \$25,556,612, and the beet sugar, at \$2,182,654.

A NEW MAN ON THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF Albany, April 4 (Special).-The position on the Governor's military staff held from January 1 until recently by Edward C. O'Brien, Commissary-Gen-eral of Subsistence, will be filled by Colonel Henry T. Noyez, of Rochester, a Grand Army veteran and a lawyer. The appointment of General O'Brien on

the Governor's staff never pleased the other mem-bers, and that fact more than anything else ac-counts for his resignation. A COMPLIMENT TO MISS HELEN GOULD. Memphis, Tenn., April 4.-Miss Helen Gould will be invited to be sponsor for the Veteran Chickasaw Guards, the noted Memphis military organization, in the coming spring drill. This compliment is ex-tended to Miss Gould because her father authorized this city to draw on him ad libitum during the yellow fever epidemic in 1878. Miss Winnie Davis will also be asked to act in a similar capacity for another local organization.

LIBRARY CONSOLIDATION.

IS IT DESIRABLE?

GENERAL HAWKINS ARGUES STRENUOUSLY IN FAVOR OF PRESERVING THE SEPARATE IN-DIVIDUALITY OF THE LENOX COL-

Sir: I have waited in vain for some one to present the other side of the libraries consolidation vember 17, 1832, called for the completion of the submerge the two useful libraries now in existwork within thirty-two months. The naval intical progress was being made on the work, and there | through all that has been printed is that we must

have one large library.

If New-York is to be a city of one centre, then one library might answer, but since it is long and probabilities are in favor of several centres, and one of them will not be further south than One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. The library intended by Mr. Tilden will be needed in that location, and if there is not money enough in the Tilden fund to establish it now, it can be kept at interest, as is being done with a like fund in Chicago, until accumulations shall have made the needed addi-

tions to the principal. The Astor Library is doing excellent work, is constantly crowded with readers, and although not

stood for some time that Secretary Herbert has de-layed annulling the contract because, under the pean libraries, which are truly National and to be the alterations and extension of the work, the | three others which can compete with the Lenox list Ambrosian at Milan, founded by Cardinal Frederick Borromeo in 1609, and the Bodleian at Oxford, the dock wis apparently as far off as ever.

The contract for building a dock 600 feet long on land in the Government reservation in Brooklyn Lenox, filled with valuable rarities, the accumulations was awarded to John Gillies on November 17, 1832, tions of centuries, while the possessions of the Lenox, which are equally curious and interesting. and possibly more valuable, were collected in the

may be said that it is chiefly characteristic for its

useful collection of books. It is above all else bibliographical museum of the first importance and

I know too well that such collections unfortunate regarded with favor, but in Europe, where there is still a little sentiment left for the truly beautiful and the interestingly curious, such collections are greatly valued. The British Museum, the Biblio-

was the last written by Mr Lenox Like a true and enthusiastic lover of books, he died engaged in his favorite occupation.

The more we contemplate the origin, the early education and the surroundings of Mr Lenox, the more we marvel at the results of his lifework. Why should he have been the lover of art and the ardent collector of books that he was? He was born with both qualities in his mature, and could not have done otherwise than he did. Such qualities come into existence with life, they are seltom acquired.

Within the last twenty years, I have described, to an extent only, the strong features of the Lenox collectors and librarians, and in no instance ever told more than half the truth about its valuable gens, and I am sure in no single lustance was that half believed.

In Europe such a collection would represent the accumulations of centuries, but here less than a half of one, and made by a single individual.

Mr. Lenox was a very clear headed and methodical man, who always worked understandingly, and behind the many years of his life, devoted to the bringing together his great collection of objects of surpassing interest, there was a well-defined purpose, and that was to do exactly what he did do, and he saw to it in his lifetime that there should be no mintake about his intention. He erceted under his own supervision the building he wanted, and placed it where he wanted it, there to remain, if possible, to the end of time. As a further evidence of his intention, we can point to the selection of the late George H. Moore, the most conservative and one of the most competent among American librarians, to take charge of his noble gift. If he had intended his gift to be only "popular" and utilitation, he never would have selected Mr. Moore to have charge of his.

In no other country, and I doubt if in any other place but New-York, would the idea of diverting from its intended status.

he never would have selected Mr. Moore to have charge of it.

In no other country, and I doubt if in any other place but New-York, would the idea of diverting from its Intended status, such a gift, ever be entertained by the authorities charged with its care. In acting as they have, i.e., voting for consolidation, I hold they are very far off from their line of duty, and they have a very poor and imperfect idea of the object which called them into existence. The paramount obligation resting upon them is to preserve intact, with caution and care, the great, valuable and important trust placed in their charge, by the most notable and disinterested benefactor New-York has ever had, one whose life's work is typified by a grand and appropriate monument, which should stand where be placed it, to perpetuate the memory and good deeds of a man who left the world the better for his having lived in it.

In Europe there are scores of notable collections of books, paintings, etc., etc., founded by public, spirited citizens like Mr. Lenox, many of them centuries ago, and in each instance original identity has been sacredly preserved. An American Board of Trustees is to be the first to establish a new precedent. But, of course, we who are of 'the greatest nation the sun has ever shone upon' can afford to do the most incomprehensible acts, and the contemplated wiping out of the Lenox Library is one of them.

New-York, April 3, 1835.

them. New-York, April 3, 1895.

SITE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LIBRARIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The main argument for choosing the upper West Side of the city for the new public library seems to be that the library would be in proximity to Columbia College Library, St. Luke's Hospital, the new Cathedral and the like, and that scholars would be best accommodated thereby. It is undoubtelly true that the location would possess superior advantages for this class, those who wished to make original researches; but is a public library to be founded and built up exclusively for a class, or is it for the people at large? If for the latter, then, suredly be considered and no pains be spared to make the library thoroughly historical and supplied as far as possible with original documents, both in manuscript and print, still such investigators will probably not be one in fifty of those who would use the New-York Public Library.

There is an army of brainworkers who would not come under the designation of scholars who should

have the readjest attainable access to the public library, such as the architect, the civil engineer, the mechanical engineer, the electrician, the art

library, such as the architect, the civil engineer, the mechanical engineer, the electrician, the artist, the designer, the mechanic, the merchant, the journalist, the literary worker, the pupils in our schools and colleges, and the list might be greatly extended. It may be a question whether such a library should attempt to make any more than general collections in law, medicine and the clogy, as the city is provided with special libraries covering in a measure these classes.

The library should be in a central location, central not only for New-York, as it is, but central as it will be for Greater New-York, and that point seems to be Euritseconded, and Fifth-ave. The removal of the reservoir will not diminish Bryant Park, and the gift of the lot by the city would be a great accession to the library project. Branches for the circulation of books will be an indispensable requisite to the full equipment of the public library, and these branches should have a collection of general reference books, where any citizen can consult a evelopaedia or work of general information. But the great central library should be a great storehouse, where every industry in our city, whether commercial, literary, artistic, mechanical or scientific, should be represented by the best literature, both historical and contemporary, and it should be heaved where the people from every section can most readily reach it, and not in one corner, no matter how classic the location may be.

NEW-York, March 27, 1895. R. R. POOLE.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC'S MANAGEMENT. London, April 4.-Commenting on the Canadian that the management of that road is on a par with advises the shareholders to take matters into their held in London instead of in Montreal. "The Pall Mail Gazette" ascribes the recovery of Canadian Pacific shares on the Stock Exchange this morning to the fact that nothing was disclosed at yesterday's meeting which was not already known or suspected.

TO MAINTAIN THE RATES.

The discussion on rail and lake line freight rates was continued at the Trunk Line Association yesterday by representatives of the interested com-

A COAL AGREEMENT PROBABLE.

The anthracite coal presidents will meet in the Central Building to-day, and in all probability will agree upon a satisfactory plan of allotments. In the last two days the companies which have caused

TO ISSUE ADDITIONAL SHARES.

A special meeting of the stackholders of the

PRESIDENT HUNTINGTON RE-ELECTED.

San Francisco, April 4 - President Huntington and

Lansing, Mich., April 4. Manitou, the only county in Michigan which went Democratic last Monday. has been wiped out by the Legislature. Representa-tive Covell yesterday introduced a bill which divided Manitou County, a portion going into Grand Tra-verse County and the remainder going into Leelanaw County. There was no opposition manifested, and the bill was rushed through and passed.

CONDITION OF THE IRON TRADE.

Cleveland, April 4.- "The Iron Trade Review" to day will say: "Some large sales of Lake Superior Bessemer ores have been closed the last week, the total running up to 3,00,000 tons, of which about 1,00,000 tons have been sold in the last day or two.
The advances established range from 10 to 25 cents above the prices of last year. A leading Western steel interest is the principal buyer thus far. The coke advance to \$1.35, together with that on ore, means close to 75 cents' added cost on every much firmer in their position, in view of this sit-uation, and while the quotation of \$10 at Valley furnaces was about 15 cents above market transac-tions last week, offers of \$10 at the furnace for May and June deliveries are now refused. Some Pittsburg sales are reported at \$10.75. Furnaces Pittsburg sales are reported at \$10.75. Furnaces that had \$9.50 in the Valley as their minimum under the old prices would have to maintain a \$10.15 or \$19.25 figure under the new coke and ore basts. Owing to the fact that a few low-priced coke contracts are still running, and that some furnaces have ore to carry them two or three months ahead, there will be some uneveniness in the market in the next few weeks. Southern furnaces will now have an advantage in competition with Northern foundry irons, which may give the former a larger share of Northern business."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ODIOUS INCOME TAX LAW.

THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX. A Treatise by Roger Foster and Everett V. Abbot. The Boston Book Company, 1895. Pp. ix, 546. The Income Tax statute of 1894 will rank in history as one of the most extraordinary financial measures of the United States. We have had several other income tax laws since the adoption of the Constitution, but none of them has been so hostile come tax proposed by Mr. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury in 1814, was never adopted, because the by Congress that the unusual emergency justifying such an expedient had passed with the declaration all other available resources of the Nation were measures. As soon as it became apparent that the burden of the enormous war debt could be carried in another and more normal way these laws were in July, 1870, no successful attempt has been made to place another Federal income tax law on the statute books until August last.

Moreover, none of these statutes in force between

1861 and 1871 embodied the really odious features of the law of 1894. There was no attempt in the former laws to effect class legislation by confining the payment of the tax to the rich; nor were certain sections of the country made to pay substantially the whole tax for the benefit of the entire Union. It is true that incomes below certain specified sum-were not subject to the tax, but these exempted in share to the National revenues derived from this been made, not to create class distinctions or to make one portion of the community or certain sections of the country pay taxes for the rest, but chiefly because experience had taught the legis-lators, as they believed, that the expense of collecting a tax upon the smallest ir omes is greater than the result warrants, even if it is not generally im-

are not brought in before the excursion searon begins, it looks as if the end had come.

MIS. FITZGERALD GETS 120.03.

Lincoln, Neb., April 4.—The Supreme Court to day handed down a decision in the long-drawn-out case of John Fitzgerald against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The suit had its inception in the Lancaster County Institute Court, where the plaintiff secured a verilet for 1840.09. Then the different appears which is the same count to have the amount reduced. Pending this hearing Firmerald, who was president of the 1840.09. Then the different appear will be availed the same of the award will assente to the scale of the award will assente to the scale of the part of the award will assente to the scale of the Amount reduced. Pending this hearing Firmerald, who was president of the 1848 National Lagragueted, but his widow continued the contest, and was to-day awarded the sum of Escale. The gravite form the amount reduced. Pending this hearing Firmerald, who was president of the 1848 National Lagragueted, but his widow continued the contest, and was to-day awarded the sum of Escale. The gravite form the amount reduced, part of the award will assente to the scale of the first and the same to the scale of the Lagraguete form the contest, and was to-day awarded the sum of Escale. The gravite form the first of the award will assente to the scale of the Lagraguete form the contest, and was to-day awarded the sum of Escale. The gravite form the first of the award will assente to the scale of the first of the award will assente to the scale of the first of the scale of the contest, and was to-day and the contest and was to-day awarded the same of Escale and the contest and was to-day and the contest and was to-day and the contest and the contest and was to-day awarded the same of Escale and the contest and was to-day and the contest and the contest and was to-day and the contest and the contest and was to-day and the contest \$1,000 that is allowed to individuals likewise re-ceives attention at Mr. Foster's hands. He also ritorial taxation, as illustrated by this law, the con-stitutionality of the Federal tax upon State officers

corporations and lastly, the constitutionality of the corporations and assign the control of the control of power to examine books of taxpayers. It would reem to be very doubtful under the authorities cited whether a taxpayer could be compelled ceeded in maintaining his attitude of impartiality toward the constitutional questions involved; but it is, nevertheless, true that one rises from the reading of his chapter upon this topic thoroughly im-pressed with the force and weight of the arguments available against the constitutionality of the law,
Mr. Abbot's part of the work has more to do with the practical operations of the statute—the deter-minution of the question as to the kinds and char-acter of property upon which the tax falls, and the manner of making the returns. He is not at all in sympathy with the recently published views of Mr. Thomas Harland, contending that no one is bound to make out and forward his income return, but that each citizen may await the appearance at his own door of the collector or his deputy, and his demand for the data showing that person's indangerous experiment to try, and while admitting the existence of ambiguity in the language of the statute, thinks that the probability of a penalty in such a case being imposed, and legally sustained, is

What difficulties or problems may beset the average business man in making out his income tax return are greatly lessened, if not cleared away, by Mr. Abbot's full explanations; and while most persons in such circumstances will probably find it points, both laymen and lawvers can here find in the

to aid them and to explain the obscure or dublous

language. The chapter on the remedies of the tax payer will only be of use to the lawyer, but to him it ought to prove a great convenience.

Instruction.

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Spring Reserts.

NATURAL THERMAL WATERS MODORSHIP PAPE MOSSIN PAPER Sent for circular. References Pres. Lewis A. Suyre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Calls W. F. Chappell, R. C. M. Page, C. C. Ransom, New-York.

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Legal Notices.

VEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND

Public Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM of the Supreme Court

2 forward, and from all thermals.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks, and that said nother be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to with The New-York Eaw Journal, 12 blobbed in said city, and in The New-York Tribune, the wrone published in said city.

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This sale is absolute, without reserve, to settle the estate of the late Alfred John Reynolds, of London, England. The entire collection will be on private exhibition Wednesday, and until sale. Catalogues can be obtained at the gallery. The sale will commence at 8 o'clock Monday evening, April 8. Open evenings for inspection.

O'N MAY 15th, 1895, there will be soid at auction in Santiago, Chili, fifteen Nitrate Fields and six Nitrate Beds belonging to the Government and situated in the Province of Tarapaca. For further information apply to the Consul-General of Chili in New-York and the

To John B. Roach and Ann Eliza Wiles.

summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hen. Henry R. Beekman, one of the Justicer of the Supreme Cent, dated March 27th, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Clty and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, County of New-York.

ALFIRED E. SMITH, Jr., District Attorney, Office and Postoffice Address

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY

New-York.

And all creditors of said estate are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate at his office in the city of Utica atoresaid, on or before the sixth day of May, 1806, the time of said application.

Intel Utica, March 18, 1805. K. GARLICK, Petitioner, Joseph S. Avery, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 40 Geneses street, Utica, New-York.

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